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IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the following paragraph as indicated:

[0036] Figure 6 illustrates [[and]] an exemplary method of compensating for thermal effects on a DLD using the configuration illustrated in Figure 5. As shown in Figure 6, the method begins by performing a thermal measurement (step 600) thereby producing a signal, buffering (step 610) the signal, and filtering the signal (620) as described above with reference to Figure 4. However, once the transmitted signal has been filtered (step 620), it is transmitted to a digitizer (540; Fig. 5) where the transmitted signal is digitized (step 630) into a digital code corresponding to the thermal measurements. The digital code may then be transmitted to the system controller (550; Fig. 5). Once received in the system controller (550; Fig. 5), the system controller may then use the digital code as an address to a lookup table (560; Fig. 5) to obtain a control code (step 640). The control code obtained from the look up table (560; Fig. 5) may then be used by the system controller (550; Fig. 5) to control the voltage summing circuit (step 650) in either a digital or analog fashion. Converting the transmitted signal into a digital code corresponding to control codes in a look up table (560; Fig. 5) allows for greater flexibility in compensating for the thermal effects in a DLD. According to one exemplary embodiment, the look up table (560; Fig. 5) may be soft programmable, allowing the resulting control codes to compensate for a number of nonlinear effects of either the sensors (270; Fig. 2), the voltage summing elements (360; Fig. 3), the spring constant of the flexures (220; Fig. 2), or any combination thereof.